

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1803.

[VOLUME XVII.]

SALES AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, on Wednesday the 23d inst. at the store lately occupied by James Thompson, **THE GOODS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,** belonging to the said James Thompson, a Bankrupt.

FOR all purchases not exceeding ten dollars, cash will be required, and on all sums above ten dollars, six months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving notes with approved indorsers.

Taylor and Brown,
Auctioneers.

February, 16, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of **Thomas E. Pleasants, a Bankrupt.**

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Thomas E. Pleasants, late of the county of Louisa, and District of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 4th and on Thursday the 17th days of February next, and on Friday the 11th day of March ensuing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt, are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Paul Thilman to Benjamin Oliver, Junr. and Patrick Anderson, to secure Benjamin Toler on account of his security for the said Thilman, as Deputy under Thomas Tinsley, late Sheriff of Hanover county, will be offered for sale, at public Auction, for ready money, on the 23d of the present month (February) at Hanover Court House, it being Court day, the Court House.

Tr. & of Land

(Subject to Mrs. Thilman's Dower) CONTAINING by Estimation 700 Acres, and adjoining the Land of William Pollard and others; or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of £ 304. 2. 3 with interest on £ 130 thereof for about thirteen months, and the cost and charges of executing the said trust.

The Trustees.

Hanover, Feb. 2nd. 1803.

Mrs. Davidson

Respectfully informs the ladies of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, that she has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of

Millinery,

Of the most approved fashions; suitable for the season.—Also, a small assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods;

CONSISTING of Cotton-Cambricks, India Muslin, Calicoes, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Silk and Kid Gloves, Shoes, &c. all of which she will dispose of on very reasonable terms for cash.

N. B. Ladies' Wigs and Frizzets, and fashionable Pattern Dresses.

Richmond, December 14, 1802.

WANTED.

A Native Male HOUSE SERVANT, who bears a good Character. Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16, 1803.

(tf.)

To be Sold,

At Public Auction, Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of Virginia, those **Valuable Estates,** in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Esq. dec'd. known by the names of **Amphill, Chesterhill and Kingland Slaves,** with the

Amphill Mills.

THE sale will take place at the Eagle-Tavern, in the city of Richmond, on Monday the 21st February next; the terms of sale will be, one fourth part of the purchase money in cash, and the other three fourths in three equal annual payments, bearing interest from the day sale, the land to remain bound in the hands of the purchasers respectively, for the balance of the purchase money, and to be again sold if the several purchasers fail to make payment. It is proposed to sell the Amphill and Chesterhill Tracts, and the Mills separately. The Mills will have a small piece of land annexed to them. The Kingland Slaves will be sold in one entire tract, or divided as may best suit the purchasers.

This property being well known, it is unnecessary to describe it particularly; it may however be proper to mention that it includes several hundred acres of rich James River low grounds, which with the valuable merchant mills and other buildings, and its situation in the vicinity of Richmond, render it an object well worthy the attention of purchasers. For further particulars enquire of Messrs. Macmurdo and Fisher.

By THE COMMISSIONERS.

Richmond, Jan. 9th, 1803.

From the difficulty of completing the surveys, the sale of the Amphill Estate is POSTPONED till Monday the 4th of April next, when it will take place agreeably to the terms of the above advertisement.

February 16, 1803.

Lost or Mislaid,

BY the subscriber, living in Manchester, a NOTE OF HAND, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, payable the first day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will deliver it to

David Patteson, jr.

Nov. 29, 1802.

OBEDIAH WINFREY

AND

ROBERT M'INTIRE,

Be leave to inform their Friends and the Public, that they have commenced the **Coach-Making Business,** which they purpose carrying on in all its various branches, in Chesterfield county, on the Turnpike Road, three miles from Manchester. They flatter themselves from their long experience and knowledge in the above business, that the public will extend towards them a liberal share of patronage. The utmost dispatch and punctuality may be relied on.

February 15, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of **Mansfield Watkins,**

A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled, "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States," hath been awarded and issued against Mansfield Watkins, late of the county of Mecklenburg, and District of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 22d day of the present month (February,) on Saturday the 5th and on Tuesday the 22d days of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office, in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin, and then there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

Robert Brooke,

Secretary to the Commissioners.
Commissioners Office, Richmond, Feb. 3, 1803.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 19th October, 1802. tf.

NOTICE.

The Co-Partnership of **S. & S. Myers,**

WILL, by mutual consent, be dissolved on the 1st March next, and as they are desirous of making a close of their concerns as soon thereafter as possible, they offer for sale the following property:

A three story **BRICK HOUSE**, covered with tile, situated on the Main-street, opposite the Union Tavern, at present occupied by them as a store and dwelling.

A LOT on the Main-street in the town of Manchester, upon which is a store and kitchen; in the occupancy of Mr. John McLeod, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase.

They likewise offer on reasonable terms for Cash or approved Notes, the remainder of their

STOCK OF GOODS, VIZ:

Antigua Rum.	Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Brown Sugar.	Foolscap and Post Paper.
Green Coffee.	Scotch Snuff.
German Steel.	Pepper.
Glass Tumblers, in small boxes.	Castile Soap.
Flemish Sheet.	

And an assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

Samuel Myers.

Samson M. Myers.

Richmond, February 1, 1803. tf.

THE Subscribers appointed to carry into effect an act entitled "an act to incorporate a company in the Borough of Norfolk, for Marine Insurance, and other purposes," hereby give notice that Books will be opened at the Exchange Coffee-House, on Friday the 18th day of February, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions.

Thos. Newton.	Wm. Pennock.
Richard E. Lee.	The Armistead.
Moses Myers.	John Granberry.
Richard Blow.	

Norfolk, January 27, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of **James Thompson,** A BANKRUPT.

THE subscribers being duly appointed assignees of the estate and effects of James Thompson, bankrupt, all persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or have any of his effects are not to pay or deliver the same to any person or persons other than the subscribers, or to such as shall be duly authorized by them.

Samuel Myers, Assignee.

Wm. Mackenzie, } Assignee.

Richmond, Feb. 5, 1803. tf

By virtue of a decree of the high court of Chancery, holden at Richmond, in a suit wherein Nathaniel Burwell is plaintiff, and the devisees of Hugh Nelson dec'd, defendants,

WILL BE SOLD, On the fourteenth of March next, on the premises, a valuable stone

Merchant Mill,

In Hanover County.

ON Southanna River, about twenty miles from Richmond, in a good neighbourhood for procuring wheat; to gether from three hundred and eighty to four hundred acres of land, more or less. The mill has been for a number of years occupied by Mr. Micajah Crew, who will shew the property, and give any information required. The land is well adapted to farming: By consent of the plaintiff, three years credit will be allowed for one thousand four hundred and forty three pounds fourteen shillings and seven pence of the purchase money, with interest at six per cent from the time of sale, on the same being secured by a deed of Trust, with relinquishment of dower if required; the balance is to be paid in cash at the time of sale.

FRANCIS WALKER, } Comm'rs.
CARTER BERKELEY, }
Wm. NELSON, jun. }
February 7, 1803. 9t.

FOR SALE,

Between 50 and 60 very valuable

NEGROES.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Negroes advertised by me to be sold at Fredericksburg on the 22d February, will be removed to Lynchburg, in the county of Campbell, where they will be sold on the second Monday in March next, (being the 14th of the month) if fair, if not, the next fair day. Cash, James River Tobacco from Richmond upwards, of the last and present year's inspection, at the general market cash price of that day, or approved Notes upon merchants in Petersburg, Richmond and Fredericksburg, at 30 days from the date, will be received in payment.

CARTER BEVERLEY, Elkwood, Culpeper county, } Mar. 14.
17th January, 1803.

NOTICE

In the case of **James Thompson,** A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against James Thompson, merchant of the city of Richmond, and District of Virginia, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Friday the 28th day of this present month (January,) on Saturday the 5th day of February, and on Tuesday the 8th day of March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the commissioners office in the city of Richmond, held in the house lately occupied by Robert Pollard, Esq. on the cross street leading to the basin; and then there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

RO: BROOKE,

Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office, Richmond, Jan. 12, 1803.

Notice.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Mongo Roy, jun. dec'd. late of this city, are this day granted the subscriber by the worshipful court of Henrico county; persons having claim against the estate, are requested to exhibit them at my office in this city without delay. Those indebted are also requested to make immediate payment.

Thomas Wilson.

Richmond, Feb. 7, 1803.

FOR SALE,

One thousand acres of valuable

LAND,

LYING on Eagle-Creek, Fayette County, Kentucky. The gentleman to whom it belongs will convey the fee simple estate, the title to which has never been disputed. As it seldom happens that a tract of such valuable land, free of incumbrance, is offered for sale, it is expected that those inclinable to purchase will make speedy application at the office of

THOMAS WILSON
Richmond, Jan. 27, 1803. tf

FOR SALE,

A Handsome Curricie,

WITH Plated Harness,

on which a credit of six months will be given. Apply to

TAYLOR & BROWN,
Auctioneers.

January 7, 1803.

The subscriber will receive proposals until the 12th of next month, for supplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at such times and in such quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of said rations to commence immediately after contract. A list of all the articles composing a ration, will be furnished on application to the subscriber.

John Clarke.
January 19, 1803. tf

FOR SALE.

From Six to Eight Hundred Acres

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse.—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to William Lindsay, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or William Hickman, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.
November 5, 1802.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tins.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND

Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER.

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

Virginia:

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, in the suit between

William Fleming Gaines, ex'or. of Robert Page, and Robert Pollard, adm'r. of John White, Plaintiffs,

And Elizabeth Braxton, George Braxton, Corbin Braxton, Carter Braxton, Taylor Braxton, William Fitzhugh Braxton, Anne Corbin Braxton, Ann Braxton, and Elizabeth Braxton, of whom are infants, Defendants,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, for ready money, on Friday, the 18th inst. (being court day) at King William courthouse,

4 or 5 likely Negroes.

Likewise, will be offered for sale at West Point, on Thursday the 20th of March next,

2 other likely Negroes.

JAMES JOHNSON, } Commis-
BERNARD LIPSCOMB, } sioners.

February 1, 1803.

I SHALL depart for the western country on the 5th of next month.—Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky or on the North West of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commissions and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare that he cannot, in future, be in advance even for his best friends.

GEORGE CLARK.
February 3, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber,

intending to remove from this state, requests those having demands against him to call for payment. Those indebted to him will see the necessity of making immediate payment.

ASHER MARX.
Manchester, Feb. 15, 1803.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Private letters received from Paris by the last French mail state, that disturbances have broken out in several parts of France, in consequence of the great conscripts to reinforce the army of St. Domingo. The expedition to that island is generally considered in Paris as "a forlorn hope."

It is reported that the first conscript is determined to send to St. Domingo a force superior in numbers to the total amount of the troops already dispatched to that colony. To the attainment of this object, the present conscription throughout the republic is solely directed, and the reinforcements are to consist, with the exception of two or three thousand veterans, and all the non-commissioned officers, of very young men. It now embraces, as we have already stated, all from twenty to twenty-one years of age; and the general opinion is, that it will be extended to all from the age of eighteen to twenty. The force to be thus raised and sent out, from time to time, as the recruits may be disciplined, is estimated at no less than fifty thousand men.

A letter from Vienna, dated Nov. 20, says—"According to the last intelligence from the frontiers of Turkey, the earthquake of the 26th of October, has occasioned more ravage than announced by the first reports—a great many people must have perished in consequence of this disaster. These ravages have extended as far as Constantinople. Between Silistria and Rostock a considerable tract of land has been entirely swallowed up, and transformed into a lake. A mountain has had a similar fate; before it sunk down, a water somewhat like milk spouted from it. The town of Krayowa and Widin have sustained considerable damage. The castle of Bucharest, which was built by the Romans, presents nothing but ruins. The prince and the inhabitants quitted the town, and are encamped in the plain. We expect to receive the most disastrous accounts from Constantinople. This phenomenon is ascribed by naturalists to the excessive heat which took place last summer."

Intelligence from the Baltic and the coasts of Norway mention nothing but the melancholy losses by storms.

PARIS, Dec. 6.

On the 5th Lord Whitworth had an audience of the first consul, to present his credentials. Mr. Merry had an audience at the same time, to present his letters of recall. Lord Whitworth presented to the first consul upwards of 30 Englishmen, among whom were Mr. Talbot, secretary to the embassy; Messrs. Benjafield and Mandeville, Secretaries; Dr. MacLaurin, and following noblemen, viz:—Lords Pembroke, Cholmondeley, Conyngham, Borlond, Mount Edgcombe, Falkland, and Oulton, &c.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 26.

A great irritation still prevails between the Turkish and English troops in Egypt. There have been several bloody affrays between them, and the English general has thought it proper to require the Turks to retire the forts of Alexandria which have been already ceded to them, as necessary for his security, till the final evacuation of the city; but with this request they have refused to comply. The English however still remain in possession of the city of Alexandria.

The courts of Madrid and Naples, and the Batavian government, having obtained the consent of the Russian courts that their ships should trade to the Russian ports on the Black Sea, the Russian ambassador here, General Tamara, has presented a memoir to the Porte, requesting a grant of a free navigation of the Black Sea for those governments, to which the Porte does not appear disinclined, provided it receives some advantages in return.

VIENNA, (Ger.) Nov. 30.

At the departure of the Courier, the city of Constantinople was almost entirely destroyed by a most violent earthquake, which took place on the 26th of October last, at noon. This earthquake has also made shocking

ravages in other parts of the Ottoman dominions, particularly in Wallachia and Rometia. A part of Bucharest, Adrianople, &c. is destroyed.

Another letter of the same date.

The courier from Hungary arrived this day, brings letters from Temeswar, Semlin and Belgrade, which mention, that Constantinople fell a prey to a shocking earthquake on the 26th of October. The general report in those places was, that the Turkish capital was totally destroyed; we hope, however, that this is exaggerated. A letter from Temeswar positively says, that Scraglio and a great part of the city were swallowed up. We wait with great uneasiness for a true account of this disastrous event."

MILAN, (Italy) Nov. 10.

The extraordinary military commission, appointed by a decree of the council of state on the 8th of September, to pass sentence on those persons who were guilty of the troubles and commotions at Bologna, have ordered Lewis Morelli, Marcello Netti, and Anthony Alloufi, to be executed, and Ange Orlandini and Nicholas Bollerini to be imprisoned; the former for six years, and the latter for six months. It has been proved, that there existed dangerous machinations against the present government, and a project of insurrection was formed.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 10.

On the 5th inst. a Spaniard of the name of Gonzales who had assassinated a Spanish gentleman in Grenada in August last, was delivered up from the garrison, where he had fled for refuge, to the officers of justice, who were sent in pursuit of him by the Spanish government. The Spanish government at the same time requested another murderer to be delivered up, who had assassinated several people some years ago, and who had taken shelter in the garrison. This, however, his royal highness the governor unfortunately found himself restrained from doing, by the late treaty of peace, which only includes crimes committed subsequent to that period, and which the villain strongly urged on his being apprehended. His royal highness was therefore under the necessity of expressing to the Spanish commandant the extreme regret he felt at being precluded by the articles of the treaty from also delivering that assassin immediately into his hands; but as murder was a crime of all others that never would find protection from a British garrison, he should instantly order the villain to be turned out of the place which was accordingly done by landing him on the neutral ground, where he would probably fall into the hands of the Spaniards.

An English frigate, under a crowd of sail, passed on the 9th inst. through the straits, to the westward; she was three times fired at by the Portuguese squadron which always cruises in the Gut, during an easterly wind, before she showed her colours. She must probably have been charged with dispatches from the fleet, for England.

The following are from the London "Courier" of the evening of the 4th of December last:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Dec. 3.

Mr. ADDINGTON said, it was unnecessary for him to state that it was advantageous, and a great accommodation, to keep in circulation a certain quantity of Exchequer Bills, but it attracted attention, to see that the amount was apportioned to the situation of the country, and the state of the money market. The quantity had always varied during the time of peace and the period of war. The sum issued had always varied during the time of peace and the period of war. The sum issued in November, 1801, amounted to 29,000,000. but they had been since reduced, as the sum outstanding was not more than 15,000,000. 8,500,000 of Exchequer Bills had been funded pursuant to the Act of the last Session. The actual amount of Exchequer Bills on the 5th of January, 1801, was 20,388,000. In 1793, the amount of the Navy debt was 4,720,000. On the 25th of October, 1802, it amounted only to 4,500,000. so that it was reduced since last year nearly ONE HALF.—After enumerating the advances

made by the Bank, on the permanent taxes, which could not be considered in the market, and the 9000,000. saved by taking those Exchequer Bills, bearing an interest of three pence halfpenny per day, out of circulation, there would remain only 14,000,000. of Exchequer Bills outstanding, instead of Bills to the amount of 32,000,000. It was his intention, therefore, to provide additional Exchequer Bills, to fill up the chasm made by those charged on the aids of 1801.—The sum would be 4,200,000. He therefore proposed to raise 5,000,000. by Loan, or Exchequer Bills, to supply the void, and to accommodate the public with 800,000. This measure would not injure the market, as at present Exchequer Bills bore a premium; and though they were accepted as payments for duties or taxes, or were valid tenders for any claims of Government, yet the Exchequer Bills paid into the Treasury in their particulars were inconvertible. At present there was a great demand for them in the market, and the issue he should propose would by no means injure their circulation, or depreciate their value. He said it was his intention, on this day to-night, to state the growing produce of the country to the House, and also its financial situation, as the annual accounts could be made up. He concluded by moving, that towards raising the supply for the year, the sum of 5,000,000. be raised by Loan or Exchequer Bills, which was agreed to, and the report ordered to be received on Monday next, to which day the House adjourned.

From the U. STATES GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON.

Friday Evening, January 28.

Mr. BACON had been reminded of certain observations which he made last winter, in which he had said, that the question of the right of the judges to compensation was distinct from the question of their continuance in office. But after the legislature had solemnly determined, that their offices should cease, the other question was determined of course; for the constitution requires the payment of their salaries only during their continuance in office. Though the question of compensation, therefore, was distinct from the one then under consideration, as soon as that was determined, this followed as a necessary consequence.

Mr. GRISWOLD observed, that the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Bacon) might, for ought he knew, reconcile the speech which he had just delivered with his own ideas of consistency; but he thought it must be recollected by the committee, that the gentleman from Massachusetts had declared on the floor, during the last session, that the question respecting the right of the judges to their compensations was not involved in the bill for repealing the judiciary. Upon this occasion, the same gentleman has informed us, that this question was not only involved in that bill, but absolutely settled by the passage of it. This may be consistency; but it is a consistency peculiar to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. GRISWOLD said he must repeat, that the question of compensation had never been settled by the legislature, and that he understood different opinions had been entertained by gentlemen of the first legal skill upon this point. It was true that he was not satisfied himself with the opinions of those who suppose the legislature may, consistent with the constitution, strip the judges of all their power, and yet leave them their offices, and their right to compensation. He believed that the constitution could not admit of that construction. The constitution, said Mr. GRISWOLD, expressly declares that "The judges shall hold their office during good behaviour;" and he believed that the office of a judge conferred the right to exercise judicial powers, and authorities, and that a law which went to deprive him of these essential powers, necessarily impaired his office; and when the whole power was taken away the office was, of course, destroyed.—It was on this ground, said Mr. GRISWOLD, the opinion that the repealing law was unconstitutional, principally rested at the last session; and he thought at this time, as he did then, that a law which went essentially to deprive the judges of their powers, went to deprive them of their offices, and was therefore void. But he should not for his opinion up, in opposition to an opinion which might be pronounced by those whose province and duty it was to decide conclusively on the constitution and the law.

Mr. G. further observed, that the opposite opinions which had arisen upon this subject, rendered it peculiarly proper that a tribunal should be constituted for a final decision with which all parties ought to be satisfied.

In respect to the propriety of authorizing the courts of law to decide on the claims of individuals upon the government, he had always been of opinion that this authority might, without impropriety, be given to the courts in all cases of claims at law on the government for money. It appeared to him, that an individual, who claimed under the laws, money from the treasury, and was refused payment, ought to have a legal remedy for asserting the justice of his demand; and much more, said Mr. GRISWOLD, ought a remedy to be provided for submitting this question to a judicial decision, because the case is not only a peculiar one, and altogether different from a common claim for money, but involves a serious and delicate question of the constitution, in which the legislature itself may be considered as a party, inasmuch as the powers of that body are concerned.

The opinion of the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Randolph) that the question involves in it only the private interests of the judges, is entirely incorrect. The whole tenor of the memorial shows that those gentlemen still consider themselves to be judges, and intrusted with their offices under the constitution, for the benefit of the com-

munity, and bound to vindicate every principle which is sanctioned by the constitution, and designed to give a constitutional independence to the judicial department.—That the claim for salary is only a collateral point growing out of the general subject, and is mentioned at this time by the judges, because the constitution itself has secured to the judges their compensations during good behaviour, not for their private advantage, but for the public good, as one security, among others, for giving that independence to the courts which the interests of the country so strongly demand.

Under these circumstances, it was impossible for the judges, without a violation of the duty which they owed their country, either to relinquish their salaries, or to delay to pursue every fair and constitutional measure for bringing to decision a question which affects the independence of our courts.

In justice, therefore, to the judges, the committee ought to consider the question of salary as originating in principles much more important than those which the gentleman from Virginia has mentioned.

Mr. GRISWOLD concluded by saying, that he had no wish to enter into an extensive discussion of topics which the memorial presented, or to provoke such a discussion from others.—The course which the house had thought proper to pursue had proved too clearly that all debate would be useless.

Mr. T. MORRIS said the honourable gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Bacon) at the last session of congress declared on the floor of the house, that in his opinion, not only every judge in the union, but every justice of the peace, had a right to decide on the constitutionality of a law of Congress. If the opinion then advanced by that gentleman was correct, and if he still maintains it, on what ground can he feel his assent to the resolution before the house? The judges of the circuit courts claim a compensation which, in their opinion is secured to them by the constitution. But a law of congress opposes this claim. If then the legislature is not ultimately to decide the constitutionality of its own acts, why not name the forum which shall pronounce on this claim?

An honourable gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph) had said, that if congress consented to have this claim referred to the decision of a court of law, they ought to make a similar provision for the salaries of our revolutionary army. Mr. M. would agree to make that provision as broad and general as that gentleman or any other in the house might think proper. He believed it to be a just and proper provision. He had heard, whether truly or otherwise he could not pretend to say, that such a provision exists in the state which that gentleman represents. It is one, said Mr. Morris, which, in my opinion, does honour to that or any other community that has adopted it; and if it is proper on any occasion, it is peculiarly so on this; for the judges here make no demand on the generosity or bounty of the house, but merely submit to us a constitutional claim. Most of the petitions presented by the soldiers of our revolutionary army and by others who make applications for money, are addressed rather to the liberality than to the justice of the house.

Mr. JOHN C. SMITH said he did not propose to discuss much less decide the question whether the petitioners were entitled to their salaries; because he perceived a strong disposition in the house not to consider the petition on its merits—and because this was a question which the judges themselves did not wish to be settled by Congress, but that it should be referred to an impartial and disinterested tribunal. The honourable gentleman from Virginia (Mr. R.) had observed that this course had been unexampled, and that the government might with equal propriety select a forum to decide the numerous applications to this house for invalid pensions.—Mr. S. said the very notion made by the hon. gentleman had brought to his recollection a precedent which he thought not inapplicable to the present question. It would be remembered that at a certain period the judges of the supreme courts of the U. S. were directed by an act of congress to receive on their circuit the evidence of claims to invalid pensions and to report this evidence to the secretary of war, for his ultimate determination.—Some one or more of the judges considered this act unconstitutional, as requiring them to perform a service not within the scope of their official duties, and refused to execute it—the others attempted to discharge the duties imposed, but under the title of commissioners. A question arose whether the proceedings of these commissioners were valid to entitle the claimants to the provision contemplated by the act.—How was this question decided? Instead of putting the matter at once to a final decision by a legislative decision, congress directed the Secretary of war to take such measures as might be necessary to obtain an opinion of the Supreme Court of the U. S. on the validity of the rights claimed under that act.—Here then said Mr. S. is an authority in favour of the measure now proposed, produced by an occasion of infinitely less importance than the present. He considered the judges as standing at least on as high ground as ordinary applicants.—They had been elevated to office by their own act but by the government itself—their salaries had been secured to them not for their own personal benefit, but for the public good.

Mr. S. said he had risen merely to make these remarks—but being up, he must be permitted to say that during the time he had had the honour of a seat in this house, he had never seen any business precipitated in this manner.—When the report of a select committee on a petition of the most trifling nature was referred to a committee of the whole, or the request of any member, a distant day would be assigned—an order would be made for printing it, and in short the most solemn solemnity would be observed.—One hour had scarcely elapsed when the petitioners were informed that the house and senate were in session, and that the petition had been referred to a committee of the whole, and that the petitioners were informed of the result of their petition. He considered the judges as standing at least on as high ground as ordinary applicants.—They had been elevated to office by their own act but by the government itself—their salaries had been secured to them not for their own personal benefit, but for the public good.

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Mr. SMITH thought it extremely improper to refer the claim to a judicial decision. He had heard that in disputes between the clergy and laity, where individuals of the clerical order had to decide the causes of dispute, that those decisions were always in favour of the claims of their own order, and by that means they finally usurped the whole power of the government. He supposed it would be the same case with the judges if they were authorized to decide each others claims for power. They would all wish to increase the authority of their own order. Besides, he was persuaded if the question should be referred, and it should be decided that the judges are entitled to their salaries, they would never accept them.—He had no objection any of those gentlemen would receive money from the government, without rendering any service for it. Nothing could be gained, therefore, by adopting the resolution except a

decision of the question as to their right to salary; and he thought that sufficiently decided by the legislature.

Mr. NICHOLSON said if the question had never till this time been before the house, there might be some ground for the charge of precipitancy.—The gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Griswold) if he understood him, had said that this was not the same question which was decided by the act of last session, or at least, that some distinguished legal characters in the United States were of that opinion. He could not say what was the opinion of all the distinguished legal characters in the country—but for himself, he considered it as perfectly absurd to talk of a judge without the power of judging. In his opinion, no one could hold the office of judge but such as has the right to exercise the authority of judge; and no one who does not hold the office can receive the salary of a judge. He believed that the act of last session had destroyed the offices of the judges of the circuit courts, and by a necessary consequence had deprived them of their right to receive salaries.

Mr. NICHOLSON did not suppose that the real object of this resolution was to give the supreme court the power of deciding whether those judges should receive a certain sum of money out of the treasury—they would not receive it even if they should be declared to be entitled to it—the real object undoubtedly was to authorize the supreme court to decide upon the constitutionality of the act of last session. He preferred, therefore that gentlemen should say so, and bring the question directly before the house, and not endeavour to come at the object in this incidental way. If the supreme court has the power of deciding upon the constitutionality of the acts of the legislature, they can exercise that power without the consent of the house as well as with it. Whether they have the power or not, it was not at that time necessary to decide, nor would he ever authorize the exercise of it by his vote. Should they attempt to exercise it, then would be the time to take such steps upon the subject as might be thought proper. As to a decision in any form, by the supreme court, upon the constitutionality of that act, he deemed it unnecessary. He thought the constitutionality had been tried and was yet trying before a higher forum. The people, who are the proper judges of constitutional questions, have made, and are still making, the decision by their elections.—To be continued.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

Extract of a letter from James Maury Esq. American Consul at Liverpool, dated 10th Nov. 1803.

Since the passing of the act, which I had the honor to enclose you on the 14th September, doubts have arisen as to the admissibility to entry for home consumption of cotton in our vessels from New Orleans. I have the satisfaction to inform you, that two of our vessels have lately arrived here from that place with cotton, which has been admitted to entry for home consumption on reporting from the deposit belonging to the United States of America on the River Mississippi. As this information may also be important to our merchants, who are concerned in that branch of trade, I further submit to you the propriety of its being made public.

On Friday last the rule to show cause why a Mandamus should not issue to the Secretary of State to deliver certain commissions of justices of the peace to particular individuals in the district of Columbia, was argued before the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Lee spoke at considerable length in favor of granting the rule.

The attorney general said, that he had received no instructions to appear.

The Court, when Mr. Lee terminated his argument, observed that they would attend to the observations of any person who was disposed to offer his sentiments. No decision is yet made by the court.

Theodore Bailey, a first republican, is elected a senator of the United States for the State of New York after the 3d day of March, in the room of Governor Morris, a federalist.

On the joint ballot of the two houses

Mr. Bailey had 59 votes.

Mr. Woodworth 37 votes.

There was no federal candidate.

On Tuesday last, a DINNER was given to JAMES MONROE, Esq. at Mr. Langhlin's Tavern, in George Town, by a majority of the members of both houses of congress, at which the Foreign Ministers near the United States were present by invitation. W. C. Nicholas, Esq. of the Senate, President, and William Jones of the house of representatives, Vice President. After dinner the following toasts were drank:

1. The American People.
2. The Constitution of the U. States.
3. The State Governments.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The nations in amity with us.—A continuance of our friendly relations.—3 cheers.
6. The agriculture of the United States, the great basis of our national wealth.
7. Our Commerce, Navigation and Fisheries.—May peace, plenty & happiness reward the labors of industry and enterprise.
8. Our Manufactures.—Competition to stimulate—duties to protect—and patriotism to consume.
9. Literature—the parent of Liberty.
10. The militia of the United States—the natural defence of our free government.
11. Peace and prosperity to all nations.
12. The State of Ohio, the youngest sister of the Union. 3 cheers.
13. The memory of the departed heroes and statesmen of our country.
14. May the arts which promote the happiness of men be cultivated rather than those which contribute to his destruction.
15. May the ocean which separates the eastern and western continents be always loaded with their mutual commerce, and always open to friendly intercourse.
16. The friends and benefactors of the human race.
17. The American fair.—May they always have a tear of sympathy, and a smile for virtue.

By the Foreign Ministers.
May the powers of Europe never be divided from the U. States but by the ocean.
By Mrs. Monroe. The union of the states—May political discussion only tend to cement it.
After Mr. Monroe retired.
James Monroe. Probity, honor, and talents, the true basis of public confidence and esteem.
After the Foreign Ministers retired.
The Foreign Ministers near the United States.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1803.

DISTRICT RICHMOND.

—ENTERED—

Schooner Hornet, Currel, Norfolk.
Schooner Friendship, Snow, Boston.
Big Rover, Luce, Norfolk.

—CLEARED—

Sloop Lydia, Rhodes, Providence.
Brig Jane and Eliza, Tabor, Cadiz.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of the Birth-Day of the late illustrious and immortal Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON, the morning was ushered in by discharges of cannon, which were repeated at meridian and four o'clock.

We understand that the different Independent Military Companies of this city paraded in honor of the day, and performed the various evolutions suitable to the occasion.

Duane says that Mr. Adams should have expressed himself, that in evil times the post of honor is a private station.—This we believe is another of the Aurora's misadventures, and that he has substituted Mr. Adams in place of Mr. Jefferson. The most evil times which America ever experienced, was during the revolutionary war. In that calamitous period, the philosopher of Monticello no doubt thought that a private station was both the securest and the most honorable post.

Duane thinks it would be rather strange if Timothy Pickens or Quincy Adams should be chosen a senator, after failing in attempts to become a representative. Many events have lately occurred which in our opinion are more strange. We think it more inconsistent that a Genevan fugitive should be secretary of the treasury.—That an infidel and a reviler of Washington should be the companion of our president; and that a fellow who has been accused of having his back hardened by a cat and nine tails, should be made the organ of the public will in the United States.

The MAMMOTH.

The following description of the horns of an animal called the Mammoth which is most probably the same as the Mammoth, is copied from Dodsley's Annual Register for 1767:

"In the banks of the Oby, about this place, are found great quantities of that kind of ivory called in this country, Mammoth's horns. Some of it also is found on the banks of the Volga. Mammoth's horns, resembling, in shape and size, the teeth of a large elephant. The vulgar really imagine Mammoth to be a creature living in marshes and under ground, and entertain many strange notions concerning it. The Tartars tell many fables of its having been seen alive. But to me it appears that this horn is the tooth of a large Elephant. When, indeed, or how, these teeth came so far to the northward, where no Elephants can, at present, subsist during the winter season, is what I am unable to determine. They are commonly found in the banks of rivers which have been washed by floods. The commandant of this place had his entry ornamented with several very large ones, and made me a present of one of them."

"I have been told by Tartars in the Baraba, that they have seen this creature called Mammoth, at the dawn of day near Lakes and Rivers; but that on discovering them, the Mammoth immediately tumbles into the water, and never appears in the day time; they say it is about the size of a large Elephant, with a monstrous large head and horns, with which he makes his way in marshy places, and under ground, where he conceals himself till night. I only mention these things as the reports of a superstitious and ignorant people."

"I have observed, in most of the towns we passed, between Tobolsky and Yeniseysky, many of these Mammoth horns, so called by the natives; some of them very entire and fresh, like the best ivory, in every circumstance, excepting only the colour, which was of a yellowish hue, others of them mouldered away at the ends, and when fawn alunder, prettily clouded. The people make snuff-boxes, combs, and divers sorts of turnery ware of them."

"They are found in the banks of all the great rivers in Siberia, westward of Yenocouky, when the floods have washed down the banks, by the melting of the snow in the spring. I have seen some of them weighing above one hundred pounds English. I brought a large tooth or Mammoth's horn, with me to England, and presented it to my worthy friend Sir Hans Sloane, who gave it a place in his celebrated Museum; and was of opinion, also, that it was the tooth of an Elephant. This tooth was found in the river Oby, at a place called Surgute."

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Adams, dated Gibraltar Bay December 16.

"Malaga as yet is the extent of our cruise in these seas, nor shall we see more of the Mediterranean, unless the Tripoline ship should leave this place, and the emperor of Morocco continue friendly disposed towards us, which at present is the case, but his whimsical conduct since our arrival here, with his long and late silence on a subject that the voice of majesty is required, leaves room for conjecture not the most favorable. Be assured they are slippery politicians, and require good looking after either in peace or war. The Swedes have a truce with Tripoli, which will no doubt terminate in peace. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the price; terms that by many politicians here are thought favorable for Sweden, when we consider that one hundred and thirty Swedes are in captivity.—We are more fortunate with that power.—The Franklin is the only vessel of ours that has fallen into their hands, and of her crew but four remain in captivity. The British appear determined to hold Malta. Egypt is yet in their possession, which, it is thought, will soon be evacuated and the troops thrown into the former place. It is reported that the French are arming at Toulon and other ports, the object of which is yet unknown. The British have a fleet of Observation about Sicily and the neighbouring waters under the command of Sir Richard Bickerton. We daily see French and English ships of war passing the rock.

"The Spaniards have a peace with Algiers for the consideration of one hundred thousand cobs per annum."

Constantinople destroyed.

The Paris papers received yesterday present a most melancholy and awful spectacle, which, if true, may, for a moment of reflection, supercede every other consideration. They communicate accounts of the destruction of Constantinople, one of the greatest cities in the world, by an earthquake, on the 26th of Oct.

This is certainly one of the most awful and impressive events in history. It is to be hoped that the disaster has been greatly exaggerated by the fears of those who were present and escaped. Constantinople is more than six times the magnitude of the city of Lisbon, the fate of which, in the year 1765, excited the commiseration of all Europe. In its extent it is inferior, though equal in population to London, the inhabitants being crowded much closer together, and the streets extremely narrow.

If fear and report have not magnified this terrible event, there is not to be found in the history of mankind, a catastrophe equally extensive, and where the lives of so many human beings were terminated in a moment. The revolutions which the hand of man brings about, are sometimes dreadful indeed; but every thing effected by human power, diminishes before so great and mighty event, which it is impossible to contemplate without a mixture of consternation and horror! There are no other grounds to go upon in hoping the disaster is less extensive than represented, unless the never failing experience that whatever is awful and terrible, is always exaggerated. We hope most sincerely that it may prove to be so in the present instance.

[London paper.]

Earthquake at Constantinople.—We received the following letter by the French Mail of Friday, from our Correspondent at the Porte, dated the 28th of October:

"About one o'clock this morning three smart and distinct shocks of an earthquake, each of three or four seconds continuance, were experienced in this city. At Pera one shock was felt for about two seconds, in a horizontal direction, from north to south, and immediately after another, vertically. The wind, which blew from the southward, suddenly changed to the north, and has since increased to a violent gale. It is expected that we shall experience another shock at night. I have not heard whether the percussion was felt on the Canal, or on the shores of the Black Sea."

[Ibid.]

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Mr. Davis,

I AM one of those few characters in the world, who never was unwilling much less ashamed, of any error of judgment, when convinced of either. On the contrary, I have generally been among the first to accuse myself, and to prove my conviction, by confessing my mistakes.—So now, I not only take pleasure, but think it my duty to say, to the freeholders of this congressional district, that I have been most horribly deceived in the opinion in which I had formed of John CLOPTON, our present member of congress, and that I feel, most sensibly, the rings of self reproach, for the active part which I have hitherto taken in promoting his elections, except when opposed by General Marshall. Then, to be sure, my conscience would not suffer me to sacrifice cool judgment, to party or political views.

Some of the numbers addressed to this man, meaning John CLOPTON, under the signature of Federalist, which I have occasionally met with (not being a subscriber) particularly the 10th number, which I have just seen, has sufficiently satisfied me, that he no longer merits, nor never did merit, the confidence which has been reposed in him by his fellow citizens.—These publications, have demonstrated to me beyond all question or doubt, that CLOPTON is a most designing, dissimulating and hypocritical character; and that he is, in other respects, totally unfit to represent so wealthy, and so respectable a district as this; and in which, the principles of christianity, are yet, so very much revered. The author of these numbers has, with much temper and decency, as far as I have seen, called upon Mr. CLOPTON, to answer several specific charges, as I understand from the last number. Some of them, I have seen. They all remain unnoticed. If Mr. CLOPTON thinks that he will be contented in affecting a calm indifference on this occasion, and in saying, that he will "treat all such writers with silent contempt," he will find himself greatly deceived. I know not whether the Federalist has noticed in any of his well written numbers, a circumstance, which has very lately come to my knowledge, through a channel of truth which cannot be questioned, viz: that Mr. CLOPTON, while in congress last session, had solicited the post office at Richmond, before you were removed; that his name stood among some others who had either applied, or had been recommended for that office; and that it is very probable CLOPTON would have been the successful applicant, if Mr. Giles had not accidentally seen the paper containing the candidates names, on the table of Mr. Granger. On which, Mr. Giles, much to his credit be it known, put his finger upon the name of CLOPTON and said, "no, Sir, by no means, this will never do." Here then, is a pretty specimen of the affected disinterestedness, and pure patriotism of our whining, canting delegate; when I now see, in all the colours of meanness, duplicity, inebriety of mind, and of perfidious department towards his constituents, in which he has been so handsomely, and apparently so faithfully portrayed, by the author of the numbers referred to. I should therefore be glad, as one of your old subscribers, to see them republished in your paper, with a view that the freeholders of this district may have a more general opportunity to be acquainted with the true character of JOHN CLOPTON.

By doing which, you will doubtless greatly oblige a number of your subscribers, and particularly
A CANDID REPUBLICAN.
Hanover, 11th Feb. 1803.

Let Mr. Granger, or Mr. Giles, deny this, if they dare.

[It always affords us pleasure to comply with the requests of our correspondents; and it is with reluctance we inform "A Candid Republican," of the impracticability of giving further publicity to the several numbers of "Federalist," which have already been extensively promulgated through the medium of another paper, without incurring considerable inconvenience.]

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. William Munford, one of the Virginia Senators, published a circular letter to his constituents, which, generally, is as well enough of the sort. There are two subjects which the letter embraces, concerning which Mr. Munford is much mistaken, and concerning which he has pretended to write with much wisdom. My object in these letters will be to shew, that such is the case. The first related to the calling of a convention in the state, for the purpose of amending, or rather abolishing the state constitution. The 2d is, for the establishment of a Bank. Concerning the first, he says—"The present time, when we are more nearly united in political opinions than at any time since the revolution, and when the administration of the general government is purely republican, and devoted to the good of the people, is admitted to be the most favorable which has ever occurred for the meeting of a convention." It is not my intention at this time to call in question the motives of these constitution mongers. I will admit, as to Mr. Munford, that his are honest and correct; but in doing this I must insist, that he is not only a very weak and dangerous politician, but also that there is a good deal of indecorum in assuming to that party (of which he is one, and of which he thinks himself a leader) so much superiority, as of all the worth and information of those who profess different opinions, are not worthy of a moment's thought or consideration. With respect to Mr. Munford's speeches upon this and several other political reforms which he has attempted to introduce, they remind those who have heard them of the poetical licences and fictions which rhyme-makers and poets are allowed to take; or of the frantic and delusive rhodomontades of a visionary theorist.

There are people who in conversation, appear to have methodized their talents so far, as to speak in terms and language which appear intelligible; who, by constant bawling and scribbling, acquire the knack of making sentences and paragraphs; but whose theories and visions, when brought into view and tried by the test of argument, or arithmetic, appear to be fallacious and dangerous. This kind of talking and writing is the sort in which Mr. Munford (I will not say conveys his ideas) has heretofore obtained a certain portion of public notice and democratic popularity.

One thing however, ought to be known, which is, a great many of the constitution mongers contemplate as an article of indispensable importance, that all persons with or without property, shall have equal rights of suffrage. By this means, Mr. Munford, and the rest of the set, would ensure to themselves a considerable share of popularity, and the strongest probability of being appointed to lucrative and honorable places. I shall only mention a single circumstance to elucidate the detestable tendency of this innovation.

A short time before the election between Mr. Bayard and Mr. Rodney in the state of Delaware, a ship arrived from France with a considerable number of passengers. Rodney's friends, or otherwise, the republican party, (the same of which Mr. Munford is one, and which he eulogizes) contrived to have many of these people introduced as voters. By this and similar means, Mr. Rodney obtained the majority of about fifteen, and the return being in his favor, he will of course take his seat at the next congress.

Since that event, the grand jury of the country have found bills of indictment against more than 150 of Rodney's voters, for having voted without the legal qualifications. Although these impostors all deserve punishment, yet it is not likely that they will receive any. The same principles which prevailed to make a member of congress, will find their way into all other elections. The executive may have succeeded in the same way. The executive has the power of pardoning, and of course they will either stop the prosecutions, or grant pardons, as the case may be. It is true that congress ought not only to turn out Mr. Rodney, but to declare that Mr. Bayard is entitled to the seat. This, for the sake of supporting some pretensions to character, will probably be done, after putting Mr. Bayard to a great deal of trouble and delay.

In the mean time, Mr. Rodney will hold his seat, will receive his six dollars per day, and may possibly be among those who will give the president two or three millions of dollars, if he asks for them, because the president may, if he pleases, give Mr. Rodney, in turn, some lucrative agency in disposing of the money. All this, I agree, is conjectural.—But I hold for a truth, that they who succeed in obtaining power by deliberate and detestable imposition, will not fail to use that power to the execution of the most fraudulent purposes.

I am sure that if any fortunate circumstance could awaken Mr. Munford from his illusions and political visions, so that he could fairly, and plainly see, a few of the multitude of evils with which his reform is pregnant, he would be among the first to shudder at and abandon a policy and pursuit, which was calculated to introduce crime, and to make the perpetrators and abettors illustrious, honorable and powerful. Brilliant, Condorcet and others of France, introduced a reform in that country. They abolished all the political, social and religious ties by which society was supported. They elevated cut-throats and criminals to power, who sent their patrons and benefactors to the scaffold, and then performed the same service for another until France, covered with crimes and with tears, has sunk without a struggle into the arms of despotism. I only now ask Mr. Munford to reflect upon this picture which is before his eyes, and he will find strong inducements to abandon a set of reformers, who will soon forget that his theories contributed to their success; who will overwhelm him, and all that belongs to him, with havoc and destruction.

In my next I will say something in answer to Mr. Munford, concerning the establishment of a Bank, and before the next session shall endeavor by argument to satisfy the public, not only that peculiar circumstances justify the establishment of a Bank at the seat of government, but also that, even if these circumstances did not exist, there would not be one single reasonable objection against it, while a thousand things operate in its favor; and although Mr. Munford's letter (he being one of the Senate) has had a considerable influence in leading to the investigation, yet he is requested to believe that no other importance will be attached to him or it, than because the writer is a member of the Senate. I take it for granted, that no information is to be made upon one who's sentiments have been published. He is obliged to support the doctrines which his publications contain, or to sink into contempt. In saying this I do not mean by any means, to be so personal with Mr. Munford, as he has thought proper to be with every man who does not accord with him in all his visionary theories. And

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In the mean time, Mr. Rodney will hold his seat, will receive his six dollars per day, and may possibly be among those who will give the president two or three millions of dollars, if he asks for them, because the president may, if he pleases, give Mr. Rodney, in turn, some lucrative agency in disposing of the money. All this, I agree, is conjectural.—But I hold for a truth, that they who succeed in obtaining power by deliberate and detestable imposition, will not fail to use that power to the execution of the most fraudulent purposes.

I am sure that if any fortunate circumstance could awaken Mr. Munford from his illusions and political visions, so that he could fairly, and plainly see, a few of the multitude of evils with which his reform is pregnant, he would be among the first to shudder at and abandon a policy and pursuit, which was calculated to introduce crime, and to make the perpetrators and abettors illustrious, honorable and powerful. Brilliant, Condorcet and others of France, introduced a reform in that country. They abolished all the political, social and religious ties by which society was supported. They elevated cut-throats and criminals to power, who sent their patrons and benefactors to the scaffold, and then performed the same service for another until France, covered with crimes and with tears, has sunk without a struggle into the arms of despotism. I only now ask Mr. Munford to reflect upon this picture which is before his eyes, and he will find strong inducements to abandon a set of reformers, who will soon forget that his theories contributed to their success; who will overwhelm him, and all that belongs to him, with havoc and destruction.

In my next I will say something in answer to Mr. Munford, concerning the establishment of a Bank, and before the next session shall endeavor by argument to satisfy the public, not only that peculiar circumstances justify the establishment of a Bank at the seat of government, but also that, even if these circumstances did not exist, there would not be one single reasonable objection against it, while a thousand things operate in its favor; and although Mr. Munford's letter (he being one of the Senate) has had a considerable influence in leading to the investigation, yet he is requested to believe that no other importance will be attached to him or it, than because the writer is a member of the Senate. I take it for granted, that no information is to be made upon one who's sentiments have been published. He is obliged to support the doctrines which his publications contain, or to sink into contempt. In saying this I do not mean by any means, to be so personal with Mr. Munford, as he has thought proper to be with every man who does not accord with him in all his visionary theories. And

I am astonished that gentlemen of polished manners and liberal education cannot communicate their sentiments upon political questions, without annoying their adversaries with virulence and invective. VERUS.

(To be continued.)

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States Frigate Confellation, dated Toulon Bay, 21st October, 1803.

"We left Malta on the 23d August, and arrived off Tripoli on the 25th, where we laid three days, and then left it for Tunis Bay, where we arrived on the 4th September, and sent our boat on board a Frenchman of war, lying in the Bay, for our consul; capt. Murray not wishing to have any communication with the shore, for fear of being quarantined at the next port he went to.

"On the Wednesday following, we again flood into the Bay, and sent our boat on board the French ship, and likewise an American, where our officers saw the consul; who informed, that a few days previous to our arrival, he had received an official letter from the Danish consul at Tripoli, informing him of having killed the Bahaw's favorite general, when standing next the Bahaw, by one of the shot which flew on shore the 22d July, when we had the skirmish with the gun-boats—that we had destroyed two gun-boats, and killed and wounded many men; that the Bey of Tunis had demanded a 36 gun frigate from the United States, and was quite impatient at not receiving it."

The same letter contains the following paragraph: "Bonaparte has banished General Touffaint to the island of Elba, in chains."

Saturday 5th Feb. the Cornplanter's Nephew passed through this town on his way to the City of Washington. It is said (and from late occurrences we believe with truth) that he is bearer of information to the President respecting overtures of an unfriendly nature towards the United States made to the Sepeca Nation of Indians, by French emissaries. Lan. Paper.

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, dated November 24, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

"We have been informed by the minister of marine here, that the squadron destined to carry troops to take possession of Louisiana will fall in three or four weeks from Havre and Flushing."

—MARKED—

On Thursday last, at Columbia, on James River, Mr. Samuel Richardson, of Fluvanna county, to Miss Maria Washington; and, at the same time and place, Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Louisa county, to Miss Harriet Washington—daughters of Harry Washington, esq. deceased.

By a decree of the Court of Hustings, will be SOLD, at the Union Tavern, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Monday the 7th day of March next,

TEN FEATHER BEDS & FURNITURE, six MAHOAGANY TABLES, ten pair of WINDOW CURTAINS, one MAHOAGANY DESK, one large Cupboard or Buffet, three dozen Windsor Chairs, one Single Chair for travelling, one Cart, one Dray, seven Bateaux, and three Bay Hories—to meet the demand of John Granger against Samuel Jones, administrator of William Booker, deceased.

JOHN GRINSTEAD, Comm'r.

Richmond, 21st Feb. 1803.

FOUR WELL BROKE MULES

For Sale for CASH—Enquire of

THE PRINTER.

February 24.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known and so justly celebrated the most eligible in town, for the purpose for which he is intending its situation as a Coffee-house, is well adapted from its convenience for the Post Office; its proximity to the Capital, and always ready an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hall, will be hopes, ever make it agreeable to all, who consult their own comfort. Their local advantages joined to the strict attention, which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 21, 1803.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT all persons, having claims against the late Mr. William B. Jones, in his life time, or his estate since his death, are earnestly requested to have them properly authenticated and made known to the administrator, without loss of time; and those indebted to the estate are solicited to come forward to settle and pay their respective debts.

S. JONES, Administrator of William B. Jones, dec'd.
Richmond, Feb. 4, 1803.

Southern Mail Stages

Will leave Petersburg, in Virginia, and Raleigh, in North Carolina, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, beginning on the 1st instant, and arrive at Charleston, in South Carolina, in 6 days from Petersburg.

THE fare of passengers will be 7 cents a mile as far as Fayetteville, 15 cents for baggage, and 14 cents for a horse and carriage, free of expense. Baggage of every description, going in the stage, either with or without the owner, to be considered at their own risk; but the greatest attention will be paid to it.

The establishment of a Line of Stages through a country but thinly inhabited, and where commerce is carried on but upon a small scale, is a dangerous and very hazardous undertaking; and may eventually be of serious consequences to the undertakers. We therefore beg leave to solicit the attention as well as the patronage of the public spirited, and of all persons who wish to see the people of the U. States connected as much as possible by a regular intercourse between the Southern, Middle and Eastern States, which this institution, if generally patronized, will tend very much to promote and facilitate. To enlightened minds it need not be observed of what great importance it is to our Union, that the people in the inland and back parts of the country, and indeed, in general, from New-Hampshire to Georgia may have an opportunity of a mutual intercourse, and of mixing as much as possible; which in no other way can be effected so readily as by a Line of Stages passing through the different States—to support which the greatest exertions will be made, and we hope to merit, as well as to receive the favour and countenance of the public—nothing short of which can keep the institution alive.

John Hoopes, & Co.
February 14, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wishes to rent out, for the present year, or would lease for a term of four years, including the present, that valuable and well known rapid, for the mercantile business, called

Windsor-Shades,

SITUATE immediately on the navigable waters of Chickahominy River.—There is a convenient Store-House, well fitted out; a large Granary, placed immediately on a wharf, at which a vessel of considerable size may receive her load, and go with convenience out the river.—There is also a large and convenient Dwelling-House, with other out houses necessary for a family. This place has been generally thought equal, if not superior, to any country stand in Virginia, being conveniently situated to receive trade from several counties. Immediate possession will be given, and a great bargain got by application to the subscriber, living in New-Kent county, about four miles below Providence Forge.

Richard Graves.

January 25, 1803. 3W

FOR SALE, and immediate possession given,

THAT valuable MILL in the neighbourhood of Gloucester courthouse, formerly known by the name of Lewis's mill, but better known latterly by that of the Court-house mill. This mill, situated in a fine fertile country, upon one of the best streams in the lower part of this State, and sufficient to keep in constant employ two pair of stones, in any season of the year, and may receive and deliver grain within one hundred yards of the door, in tolerable good boat navigation. There is a mill house, 28 feet by 22 feet, two stories high, with two pair of stones, and a bolting chest. The greatest part of the timber of a tumbler dam that has been blown up, and which may be secured, and put to the same uses again, with little injury, and a miller's house 20 by 16 feet, for the reception of a miller. The advantages attending this mill situation, arising from the easy communication with Norfolk and Baltimore, must render it an object to the millers and manufacturers of flour, in the lower part of this State, as the article of wheat is constantly increasing. Any person wishing to view the premises, will be shown them by applying to Doctor William Taffierro, who lives adjoining, or to the subscriber, who will accommodate the purchaser by receiving in payment, stock of the United States, bank stock, or any security of this State, carrying six per cent; negroes at a fair valuation, or bonds on demand with good security.

James Baytop.
Gloucester county, Jan. 26, 1803. tiffa.

A FEW COPIES OF
Hening's Justice,
May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumphrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.

FRESH FLOUR.

THE subscribers hereby give notice, that they are now ready to make sales of FLOUR, of their own manufacture, and also desirous to purchase Wheat, Corn, Flour-Barrels and Staves.

Such as may want a supply of Meal, Hominy, Ship Stuff and Bran, are informed that they can be furnished at certain prices during the year, and that for the present quarter, ending the last of March, the prices will be for 50lbs. Meal 3/6, and for 50lbs of Hominy 1/3.

They hereby solicit all those indebted to them, to make payment as fast as possible, as their situation does not enable them to grant such indulgence as heretofore. They have still on hand a large assortment of IRISH LINENS, which they are anxious to dispose of.

Thomas Rutherford, & Co.
February 16, 1803.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expense, he has nearly completed one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it will therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

As the subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn effectually before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn deposited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as possible.
January 14, 1803.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Chancery District Court held in Williamsburg the 13th day of October, 1803. Carter B. Berkeley, sen and devisee of Edmund Berkeley, Plffs.

James Gibson and Frances his wife, devisee of Philip Edward Jones, and he said James Gibson executor of the testament of the said Philip Edward Jones, George Blackburn and Holder Hudgin, Defts.

THE defendant George Blackburn not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in this city.

A Copy.
ANTY. ROBINSON, c. c.

RUNAWAY

From the subscriber in the forks of Hanover, about the middle of Sept. last, a negro man named

JACOB;

HE is about five feet ten inches high, twenty five years old and rather spare made. I expect he will attempt to pass for a free man, being informed that he has in possession a free pass he went off with a white woman by the name of Sally Davis, with whom he was intimate for some time before their departure, and it is probable she may aid him in imposing on the public with his pass, or may claim him as her slave. Sally Davis is between forty and fifty years of age, tall and spare made, very brown skin, has taken with her three children, two sons and a daughter; the two boys are sons by her first husband, whose name was Cooper, Henry, the oldest, is tall and spare made, very dark skin, about twenty one years old; the younger one is named William; the girl is a daughter by her last husband Davis. Henry Cooper, and Jacob are shoe-makers, and it is probable they will undertake work on the road, as I believe they are making for Georgia, they having all been in Goochland, near Michaux's Ferry, and being informed that Sally Davis has a brother in that State. Twenty Dollars reward will be given to any person who will secure him in jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges paid if delivered to me in Hanover.

JOHN THORNTON, sen.
Nov. 4, 1803.

FOR SALE,

Mount Comfort Farm,

IN view of the city, and about one mile from the Capitol. It contains 56 acres of land, 8 or 10 whereof are excellent meadow; the whole lately well enclosed, and separated into convenient lots; a very good garden, and several acres in wheat and clover, very promising. The houses are, a large two story brick dwelling house, with four rooms on a floor, with convenient passages and closets, and a large cellar with two rooms, kitchen, wash-house, dairy, stables, coach house, granary, a house with two rooms, formerly occupied by Col. Innis for an office, and all other houses which are necessary for family and farming use. The advantages resulting from a small well conducted farm, so contiguous to the city, are many. This is one of the most pleasant and healthy situations within the vicinity of Richmond, and would afford a most agreeable residence to any family desirous of living in the immediate neighbourhood of this city. Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to view the premises. Lands and Negroes will be received in payment, at a fair valuation, or a credit of one, two and three years will be given for the purchase money. Apply to the Printer.
January 12, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING resigned the professorship of the Stevensburg Academy, with a view to pursue the business of a juvenile instructor on a more conspicuous and extensive theatre, has at length selected the city of Richmond, as presenting a prospect, in many respects auspicious to his success. He has taken a commodious and airy house on Shockoe Hill, in the vicinity of which, sufficient accommodations for any number of pupils may be procured. The charge for boarders will be from 30l. to 35l. per annum. His terms of tuition will be forty dollars per annum for young men above fifteen years of age, and thirty dollars for boys under that age, the first quarter to be paid in advance. The subscriber will be in readiness to receive pupils on the second Monday in February. The several branches of knowledge proposed to be taught are, Grammar, Arithmetic, Natural History, Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Ethics, Civil History, and Political Economy, with a due attention to the pupils become prepared, to composition, criticism, and general literature. The Latin and Greek languages have for some years made no regular part of the subscriber's course of instruction; but as some knowledge of the Latin language is by many conceived to be indispensably necessary, and as the principles of Grammar are perhaps best explained and illustrated by comparing the structure and analogy of two languages, the Latin language will be taught.
January 19.

JAMES OGILVIE.

LETTER TO J. OGILVIE,
Culpeper, October 30, 1803.

SIR, Your letter relative to a resignation of the Professor's chair in the Stevensburg Academy, was laid before the Trustees at their last meeting. Through our communication, please to accept, Sir, the warmest thanks of the Trustees; as a small testimonial of the high sense they entertain of the eminent services which you have rendered to the institution. They contemplate with infinite satisfaction, the impressive example you have set to your successors, as well by your lite department to the Trustees, as by your system of academic instruction, harmony that has subsisted between yourself and your students their rapid progress, associated with their gentle carriage in the circles of social intercourse, speak loudly in your behalf. Wishing you a more brilliant and conspicuous theatre for the display of your talents and the exercise of your zeal in the promotion of literature, we, with real regard, &c. remain, Your most obedient servants, &c.
R. B. VOSS,
W. GRAY.

Burr Millstones and Bolting Cloths.

THE subscriber having received a large supply of the best pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millstones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market Streets, Philadelphia, where his customers may now be supplied with those of the best quality, and to fast of different kinds of grain.
Also, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general assortment) Screws for raising Millstones, and Cast Iron Gudgeons, for cast or good draughts at short sight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Washington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for shipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill stones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Petersburg are frequent.
Bolting Cloths are kept for sale with Bohn & Singluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.
Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to.
OLIVER EVANS.
Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1803. 12W3M

REMOVAL,

THE Subscriber takes this early opportunity of informing the public generally, that he has removed from the house heretofore occupied by him in cheapside, to the large commodious brick Lumber-House, used by Mr. Thomas Taylor as a vendue office for the last year. This house is entirely fire proof, being built of brick and covered with copper, where he intends to devote himself entirely to the brokerage and commission business. As he will be engaged in no other kind, he will be able to do that satisfaction to consignors, which they expect from an agent. His Lumber-House is admirably calculated for the Storage of Tobacco, Flour, Wheat, or any other article subject to Storage; which shall be done by him, at the customary rate of storage in town.
ARMISTEAD ANDERSON
October the 1st, 1802.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District, November Term, 1802.

Nathaniel Allen, Plff. }
AGAINST } In Chancery.
William Hylton, Deft. }

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here at the next court, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Telle,
JAS. BLAGROVE, d. c.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District, November Term, 1802.

James Wilson and John Dunlop, }
and John Dunlop and Com- } In
pany, } Plffs. } Chancery.
AGAINST }
William Wilson, } Deft. }

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Telle,
JAS. BLAGROVE, d. c.

United States of America, Fifth Circuit, Virginia District, November Term, 1802.

John Dunlop and John Lindlay, }
under the firm of John Dun- } In
lop and Company, } Plffs. } Chancery.
AGAINST }
William Wilson, } Deft. }

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Telle,
JAS. BLAGROVE, d. c.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Chancery District Court held in Williamsburg, the 15th day of October 1803. Borwell Bacon and Anna his wife, and Edwin Tyes, Plffs.

Elizabeth Kelly, the widow, John Kelly, executor of John Kelly, dec'd, William Shans, administrator, &c. of John Hughson, dec'd. Hartwell Carter and Elizabeth Kelly, Lucretia Kelly, and Patty Kelly, daughters of the said John Kelly, deceased, Defts.

THE defendants Elizabeth Kelly, the widow, John Kelly, Elizabeth Kelly, Lucretia Kelly and Patty Kelly, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in this city.

A Copy—Telle,
ANTY. ROBINSON, c. c.

The Executors of the late Genl. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county, lying on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Abby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 883 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of the Shenandoah, containing 1600 acres—One-half of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, though small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles County, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettocottan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 244 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 3, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princetrees, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Cullis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Basilford Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.
eptf.

August 30.